

THE TIMES.

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**THE TIMES COMPANY,
Richmond, Va.**

**MANCHESTER OFFICE, FIFTH AND PORTER STREETS,
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THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14 1891.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The list of entries at the State Fair races has been completed.—Several administrators and a guardian qualified in the chancery court.—James B. Austin was sentenced to the penitentiary.—The directors of the Seven Pines railway met.—Committee on Relief of the Poor met.—A verdict was rendered against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.—The Health Committee made a tour of inspection.—There will be a ball game to-morrow.—A fire occurred at the Dispatch office.—Steamer No. 3 was overturned and broken.—City central committee met.—Rockets Democratic Club met.—District Lodge Good Templars met.—Preparations are being made to receive Governor Hill.—Mr. Brock lectured at Richmond College.

VIRGINIA.

Great storms have been prevailing in Virginia waters.—General Lee was not so well yesterday.—Rev. Theron Rice, of Memphis, Tenn., has been called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church at Alexandria.—It is reported that Rev. H. T. Sharp, of Grace church, Alexandria, will go to Baltimore.—Harry St. George Tucker delivered an eloquent speech at Warm Springs yesterday.—A serious runaway occurred in Petersburg yesterday.—Fire destroyed a frame house on Pearl street in Petersburg yesterday.—The Loose Tobacco Exchange of Petersburg met yesterday.—B. E. Hamer, of Prince George county, has been nominated for the Legislature by the Democrats.—The peanut market remains firm.—The lady managers of the Home for the Sick, of Petersburg, have purchased a lot, on which will be erected a house.—The Botetourt Agricultural and Mechanical Fair opens at Fincastle to-day.—The farmers are greatly retarded in Botetourt county account of dry weather.—The storm on the Virginia coast have proven very disastrous.—The club houses at Ocean View were greatly damaged by the storm.—Rev. Dr. Wharton, of Baltimore, is conducting a revival in Norfolk.—The late Dr. C. D. Whittle, of Norfolk, left his estate, valued at \$50,000, to his wife.—J. M. Lawson and R. Palmer Hunter were nominated for the Legislature by the Democrats of Campbell county yesterday; the senatorship resulted in a tie.—The three-masted schooner Charles D. Hair, of New York, was disabled off Cape Henry Sunday night, but no lives were lost.

NEW YORK.

The ousting of John Hoey from the management of the Adams Express Company caused great excitement in New York. Henry Sanford, of Bridgeport, has been chosen in his stead.—The rumor that Jay Gould will resign management of the Missouri Pacific is denied.—More reports of suffering and hardships at sea were received from incoming vessels yesterday.—The report of great finds of rubies in Montana is declared by experts to be a fake.—Chairman Griffith, of the Democratic State executive committee, says the prospects for a Democratic victory are very bright.—Quite a number of New York Italians have joined the Democratic ranks.—The preparations for Tammany's big ratification meeting to-morrow night are complete.—A number of business troubles were reported in New York yesterday.

GENERAL.

The annual State Fair of North Carolina opened at Raleigh yesterday.—In an interview at Washington, Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, said he favored Crier for the speakership.—"The Church and Her Agencies," and "Woman's Work in the Church" were the subjects of discussion at the Ecumenical Conference of Methodists at Washington yesterday.—Miss Fannie Hoffman, Postmistress of Coalburg, Ala., fired three pistol shots at two men yesterday.—Six laborers were killed in an explosion at Enley City, Ala., Monday night.—The steamer Despatch, ashore at Assateague shoals, is all broken up.—Dispatches from Admiral Brown report affairs quieting down in Chili.—The Freeman's Journal of Dublin says the Parnellite manifesto speaks menacingly of Ireland.—It is reported that under the French law the Paris fund will go to Mrs. Parnell.—The Austrian police say that they have captured in the man Steinfort, of Poland, a dynamite fiend.—More outrages on Christians are reported from Turkey.—It is said that Russia is pushing a vigorous incursion of her navy.—An Indiana postmaster says the lottery business is dying out in Indiana.—The case of the Anarchists came before the Supreme Court at Washington yesterday.—The Pennsylvania State treasury investigating committee continued its work at Philadelphia yesterday.

DURING the last week upward of 4,000,000 bushels of wheat and wheat flour were shipped from the Atlantic seaboard to foreign markets. In the last fifteen weeks 25,500,000 bushels of wheat were exported, against only 27,293,000 bushels in the corresponding period of last year. It is these shipments that are reversing the gold current which a while ago set so strongly against this country. Since the beginning of the reflux of gold from Europe till the close of the last week about \$12,500,000 has flowed back, and upward of \$5,000,000 more is on the way. Our farmers should bear in mind, however, that the McKinley law has nothing to do with this state of affairs, but that it is due entirely to the law of supply and demand and the fact that the balance of trade is in our favor.

PORTER'S census, like everything else that is done under the auspices of a Republican administration, is, besides being entirely unreliable, a huge expense to the people. The census of 1880 cost \$4,794,000 and this was considered more expensive than it should have been. Porter's census of 1890, however, has already cost over \$5,000,000 and will probably cost, before all the bills are paid, at least \$10,000,000. This is entirely in keeping with the billion-dollar Congress, and is characteristic of the Republican party.

POWER OF THE ENGROSSING CLERK.

A number of important cases are to be heard in the United States Supreme Court next month, among them one to test the constitutionality of the McKinley law. Several points in which it is alleged to be at variance with the fundamental law of the land are to be heard and decided, among them that the bill as signed by the President was not the bill that passed Congress.

This is a very important matter, for it will show how far the power of the engrossing clerk extends. As it stands now, that important official is more powerful than either Congress or the President, and can shape the legislation of the country according to his own sweet will. It will be remembered that when the McKinley bill passed both houses of Congress it reduced the internal revenue tax on manufactured tobacco and provided for the payment of a rebate of the difference between the old and new rates in all cases where the old taxes had been paid on stock still unsold when the law went into effect. When the bill had been engrossed, and after it had been signed by the President and became a law, however, it was discovered that this rebate clause had been entirely omitted by the engrossing clerk. This discovery caused considerable excitement for a time, as it was feared that the act of the clerk would force the tobaccoists to continue the payment of the old taxes, and such would undoubtedly have been the case had not Congress passed a special act to relieve the manufacturers and dealers.

The point to be decided by the Supreme Court is whether or not engrossing clerks can have the power, either by negligence or design, to thus completely change the legislation of Congress. In this special instance the Tariff act, which was signed by the President, was clearly not the act passed by Congress, and the question will arise whether this will not vitiate the whole law, since the Constitution gives the President only the right to approve such acts as shall have passed both houses of the Federal Legislature. The Tariff act sent to the President for his signature had one of the most important clauses of the original bill omitted, and therefore the point is made that the act which received the presidential approval was entirely different from the one Congress had acted on, and was therefore invalid.

It is likely that the Court will decide on this point that the act was law to the extent to which it had been acted on by Congress and approved by the President. If this is the final decree of the court, however, it will make it imperative necessary that the engrossing clerk should be closely and carefully watched in future, else he might, if he desired, change important acts into laws exactly opposite to what the framers intended.

A FAR-FETCHED EXPLANATION.

We referred yesterday to the determined uprising of the people in the vicinity of Omaha, Nebraska, which ended in the summary lynching of a negro who had been guilty of a frightful outrage which has hitherto been practically confined to the blacks of the Southern States, but which is becoming not uncommon in the Northwest, now that so many individuals of this race have immigrated to that section. It seems only natural to suppose that the citizens who took part in this lynching were actuated by the same feelings which ordinarily govern a Southern crowd under similar circumstances, that is, an indignation which overrides all the commands of the law and sinks into oblivion every suggestion of delay.

It is not difficult to comprehend how the minds of a people might become so suddenly inflamed by a crime of this brutal character that they would sternly refuse to listen to the ordinary dictates even of humanity and proceed to enforce their idea of natural justice by such methods as would insure the greatest despatch. The impulse whether defensive or not, is a spontaneous and involuntary one which seeks no justification in precedent and gives little thought except to the pressing business of the moment.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, commenting on the recent lynching at Omaha, does not take this view of it. That journal expresses itself as if it were profoundly astonished that such an interruption of the course of law should have occurred in a Northern State, and seems to find it hard to realize that the report is correct. Acknowledging, however, that there is no room for reasonable doubt, it seeks with painful ingenuity to discover a plausible explanation of this extraordinary outbreak, which will save the people in the vicinity of Omaha from the aspersions of having yielded to a lawless impulse without any provocation stronger than what has its root in the weakness of human nature.

The Inter-Ocean passes by the real motive which led to the uprising—that is, the character of the offense, which was revolting to every instinct of the mind and heart and which was well calculated to raise a storm of indignation, which reason could not restrain nor regard for the law repress. It passes by this which, however lamentable the consequences which flowed from it, was sufficient in itself to constitute a full explanation of this lynching, and attributes that outbreak of feeling, an outburst characteristic neither of the North nor of the South, nor the East, nor the West, to the influence of the New Orleans "butchery." That "butchery," according to our Chicago contemporary, had spread abroad an indifference to the legal processes of justice which had reached even the quiet community in Nebraska, where the negro was hanged by the angry citizens.

It does not seem remarkable to the Inter-Ocean that this influence did not show itself in that community until a crime had been committed which is visited with summary punishment everywhere. This is the first lynching recorded in the local annals of the vicinity of Omaha. Why should the influence of the New Orleans episode have been so slow in operating? Why should it have operated only in the instance of one special crime? We would venture to suggest to the Inter-Ocean that in its next attempt to reflect upon the South, it should not seek to employ means as far-fetched as it has aimed to use in this case. The explanation which it offers of the Omaha lynching is not even plausible enough to deceive the understanding of the most bigoted radical in the Republican party.

MOLITKE'S GENERALSHIP.

The principal of the builders of the German Empire died this year, and since his death his generalship has undergone a wide discussion in Europe. The ex-head of the English War Office, General Wolsley, recently wrote for a New York newspaper four long essays in which the Teutonic warrior was extravagantly extolled. These essays, replete with inconsistent and loose assertions, convey an extremely incorrect impression of Molitke and his campaigns.

General Wolsley is influenced even to enthusiasm by the bold fact of Molitke's success, and openly attributes the crushing of Austria in 1859 and of France in 1870 to his individual genius and merits. Now, here in Virginia we have been made to know too keenly and closely that the final ending of a war in success is by no means a test of the merits of an army or of the genius of a gen-

eral. We know that the Army of Northern Virginia, under leadership of genius, won every battle in the State, and yet was finally compelled to surrender at Appomattox Court-house to overwhelming numbers commanded by an inferior general. In the wars against Austria and France, Molitke, supported by greatly superior numbers, simply compelled the surrender of less numerous armies left headless, or without generals, as those nominally in command turned out from the start to be wretched failures. To-day this is the accepted verdict of impartial authorities everywhere.

The style of fighting practiced by Molitke was identical in both Austria and France; so uniform, indeed stereotyped, as to admit of its exact repetition in France after its first trial in Austria. It was warfare of a mechanical order, based on the routine principles handed down from the old days, both by tradition and books, and it was unaccompanied by the slightest trace of original, or inventive, genius. In no sense is it allowable to compare the very successful marshal to Napoleon as "a master of war," yet this is just what his English admirer unhesitatingly does. Molitke's individuality was not a strong one; notoriously he was weak in will-power, overruled by monarch and minister on frequent occasions. Throughout his whole, long career he was the docile, obsequious servant and subject of his King, content to occupy the background as a mere staff officer. Strictly, he never commanded in a single battle, and therefore he was not a general, he was only a counsellor-at-war, a sort of advisory director in the rear. Undoubtedly he was learned, professionally so, in all that the text-books of war could teach him, but these never yet made a great general—barely a routine general.

His campaigns were crowned with victory because he was every time confronted by inferior armies, utterly demoralized from their lack of generalship, but if he had been opposed by decent skill and fair numbers it is certain that the out-and-dried system which he really did enforce would not have met the smooth play and showing that it luckily and accidentally gained. As the circumstances were that system swept the field for him. The Austrians and French were bodily shoved back in their tracks, without the interposition of a single stroke denoting skill save the most ordinary maneuvering and commonplace tactics. He invaded both Austria and France with his army divided into two columns, so widely separated as to have been easy of defeat by the sudden concentration of his opponents, if these had been worthy of the name of generals. Strategy so defective easily conveyed the liability to failure, to the upsetting of all his plans.

Withal, General Wolsley enthusiastically proclaims him to have been "a master of war," "nearly equal to Napoleon." Yet, immediately after this decisive compliment, he adds: "Molitke's powers were, however, never tried by reverses or defeat, that crucial test of the highest order of military genius." Again: "It would be impossible to say that his battles were won by himself or by what particular general they were won." "They were not designed by him." The information sought by General Wolsley's ruffled imagination might be easily furnished to him: Molitke's battles were mainly designed and won through the absence of any generalship on the Austrian and French sides even to cope with his own.

A STRANGE character has appeared in the West who, in spite of the apparent extravagance of his pretensions, seems to have the power to win the confidence of the people of the section in which he resides. Reference is made to Melbourne, of Kansas, who claims to be able to produce rain at will by some secret means which he is anxious to continue to conceal. Hitherto his experiments have been either very well timed, or they have been based on a just understanding of atmospheric laws, for they have been astonishingly successful. So firm is the faith of his neighbors in his extraordinary powers that they have entered into an agreement with him by which he is to water their lands at 10 cents an acre. The interest of all the farmers in a wide division of the surrounding country has been aroused in his rain-making, and so strong is the disposition to call in his services in every part of the State that the parties who are under contract to irrigate certain portions of the Kansas lands are prepared to enter suit to restrain him from making any further arrangements for the production of rain on the ground that to do so would be to conflict with the terms of their agreements. Melbourne claims that his arrangement to water land at ten cents an acre does not come within the purview of the contract of the irrigators.

THE improvement in the condition of General W. H. F. Lee, who has been despatched by him as a source of very sincere pleasure and gratification to the people of Virginia, irrespective of parties, and it is to be earnestly hoped that this improvement will be steadily maintained until his permanent restoration to health is assured. General Lee enjoys universal respect and confidence, the natural result of an upright, useful and distinguished life, worthy of the greatest name which he bears. The State cannot afford to lose such a man, either in his private life as an exemplary citizen, or in his public life as an able, conscientious and influential public servant.

THE Federal crop report for October indicates that the cotton crop will be smaller than that of last year, but by how much it would be hazardous to predict from existing conditions. The crop is late, and the chances are against a repetition of the long and favorable season that made the phenomenal yield of 1890. The country is in an excellent condition to stand a smaller production than that of last year, and as producers have been complaining of the very low prices they will be well satisfied with a decreased crop.

THE London Times attributes the demonstration of the scene at Parnell's funeral to the fact that "the Irish masses are passionately fond of paganism in every shape, and especially when it combines political excitement with an appeal to sentiment." This may be correct as a rule, but in this case the Irish masses wished to show their veneration for the memory of one who had accomplished so much for them.

ACCORDING to estimates made in Washington the yearly reduction of revenue from customs duties is \$40,000,000. And to accomplish this the people are taxed on the necessities of life so that imports may be kept out and manufacturing monopolists be given absolute control of the home market.

A GREAT many persons are said to be born with silver spoons in their mouths, but the Clover Club are determined that little Ruth Cleveland shall have a gold one in hers.

The New Court.

The Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States of the fourth circuit, will convene in Richmond on the Tuesday after the first Monday in February. There will probably be a full court, with Chief Justice Fuller presiding.

PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT.

The Last Meeting of the City Committee Before the Primary.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES AND CLERKS.

A Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of the Democrats of Rocketts—Party Men to Speak Throughout the State.

There was a full meeting of the city central committee last evening at the City Circuit Court-room, and considerable routine work was disposed of. This will be the last meeting of the committee until after the primaries, and all of the final arrangements have about been settled.

The following judges and clerks are named in their respective wards:

FIRST PRECINCT.—Judges, Charles B. Dodson, Caskey Cabell, clerk, P. Woolfolk.
SECOND PRECINCT.—Judges, T. J. Robertson, S. Wood, clerk, W. M. Robertson.
THIRD PRECINCT.—Judges, S. K. Perdue, F. W. Lowe, clerk, J. A. Royster.
FOURTH PRECINCT.—Judges, George W. Folkes, W. E. Joyner, clerk, W. Atkinson.

FIFTH PRECINCT.—Judges, Julius A. Hobson, E. M. Stratton, clerk, S. Wagner.
SIXTH PRECINCT.—Judges, R. A. E. Dabney, C. R. Johnson, clerk, John Richardson.
SEVENTH PRECINCT.—Judges, Charles W. Allen, F. P. Jones, clerk, W. G. Harvey.
EIGHTH PRECINCT.—Judges, J. C. Walden, S. Taylor Evans, clerk, John W. Walden.

NINTH PRECINCT.—Judges, H. H. Wilkins, A. C. Knowles, clerk, R. W. Thompson.
TENTH PRECINCT.—Judges, Thomas Ellett, Fred. Pleasant, clerk, R. E. Tyler.
ELEVENTH PRECINCT.—Judges, Andrew Krause, Luther Martin, clerk, C. A. Hyslop.
Twelfth Precinct.—Judges, L. J. Owenstein, John Furman, clerk, J. H. Tompkins.
Thirteenth Precinct.—Judges, George Gibson, Jr., John A. Mosby, clerk, Emmett Knowles.

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT.—Judges, R. A. Caveto, T. J. Enright, clerk, H. W. Mays.
FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.—Judges, J. H. Goddin, J. E. Taylor, clerk, J. R. Hubbard.
SIXTEENTH PRECINCT.—Judges, R. M. Williams, John Pitt, clerk, S. W. Rowry.
The superintendents of Clay and Jackson wards will report the names of their judges to Chairman Lamb to-day.

THE committee decided, upon motion of Mr. Flournoy, that owing to the lack of opposition there would be no establishment of Democratic headquarters at this election. The committee desire the announcement made that any transfers which may be desired can be obtained either through the assistance of the chairman or any of the ward superintendents.

Upon resolution it was agreed that all of the candidates who desire to have their names placed upon the tickets will meet the chairman and treasurer at the office of the former on next Saturday morning at 12 o'clock noon. At this meeting the assessments will be made upon each of those who enter into the primary election. This amount is estimated to be about \$75 to \$100 each.

THE Stenograph Workingmen's Democratic Club of Monroe ward will meet to-night at the corner of First and Byrd streets. There will be an election of officers and all of the candidates are invited to be present.

There was a meeting of the State executive committee at Democratic headquarters yesterday at noon. This committee is composed of one member from each congressional district in the State. There was no business of especial importance to come up at this meeting, so the attendance was very light. Mr. Thomas Martin of Albemarle, W. T. Atkins of Mecklenburg and C. V. Meredith of this city were present. Only routine work was attempted.

There will be speaking at the following times and places, under the direction of the State central committee:

Mr. J. P. Tyler at Saluda, Middlesex county, on Wednesday, October 23, 1891.
Hon. George D. Wise, at Gloucester Court-house, on Monday, November 23, at Guinea.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings which has been held in Richmond during the campaign was that of the Rocketts Democratic Club at Hogan's Hall last evening.

Mr. Abe Cohn, from the Old Dominion Club, appeared and asked that a committee be appointed to confer with his club for the purpose of entertaining in Richmond the ten Congressmen of Virginia and escorting them to Washington on the occasion of the assembling of Congress.

In compliance with this invitation the Chair appointed John Welsh, J. M. Bushel and Thomas Grace as the committee. It was stated that several other clubs of the city concurred in this movement and that the others would be invited to take part. Following the routine business of the meeting Captain Frank Cunningham entertained the club with several beautiful selections in his own inimitable style, and received quite an ovation.

THE CANDIDATES.

All of the city candidates for the Legislature were present, and each in turn was invited to address the club, and all discussed the issues and congratulated the club on the material of which it is composed and the strength it exhibited. Messrs. B. M. Munford, John Jackson, J. Taylor Stratton, R. W. Powers, Thomas Byrne, J. J. English, R. R. Fauntleroy, Dr. George R. Steel and W. T. Booth all made extempore speeches.

Mr. Stratton read Governor Hill's telegram announcing his intention to stop in Richmond next Monday, which was received with great enthusiasm. This club has as its president Mr. M. E. Angle and for its secretary Mr. Thomas Grace. The roll numbers 1st. Among the visitors present last night were: J. P. Flournoy, the president, and J. K. Malloy, Jr., the secretary of the Old Dominion Democratic Club; Councilman Curtis, Captain Sullivan and Colonel A. S. Buford, who was called on for the public benefit or for corporation benefit; whether taxes should be levied for public benefit or for personal benefit. Colonel Buford referred to his sense of freedom in being out of public position, and declared his party fealty in the strongest terms.

Mr. James F. Flournoy was also called on, and made a few witty remarks. President Angle announced that he would give out badges on Saturday, to be worn on the occasion of Governor Hill's visit on Monday.

The Seven Pines Railway.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Seven Pines Railroad Company was held yesterday morning. Among the matters to be considered was the question whether it was advisable to introduce electricity as motive power on the road.

Mr. V. Hechler, when seen afterwards by a representative of The Times declined to make any disclosures as to the action taken at the meeting, but stated that as far as the introduction of electricity as motive power was concerned, the railroad people were desirous of keeping the matter very quiet for the present.

Relief of the Poor.

The Committee for the Relief of the Poor held their regular monthly meeting at the almshouse last evening and transacted a good deal of routine business.

A number of bills were ordered to be paid and the pay-roll was approved.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 27, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TROTTLING TRIALS.
A Complete List of the Entries for the Races at the Fair.

Entries in trotting trials at the Virginia State Fair closed on the 10th, and the following is a complete list of the horses booked. Entries in the free-for-all have been postponed until Saturday, October 18th, at 6 P. M., that race not having filled.

Trotting—Premium \$300. Three-minute class. For horses, mares, or geldings that have been owned in Virginia six months previous to October 1st. Mile heats, three in five, four to enter, three to start. First horse, \$50; second horse, \$75; third horse, \$25.

Entries—Zib, b. g., Joseph Lassiter, Light-house, b. g., A. G. Babcock, Fear Not, b. c., E. D. Pendleton, Fanny, b. m., L. R. Gold-belt, Lorry Lightfoot, a. m., R. P. Landrum, Lala, b. m., James Fletcher, Manquin, a. g., Muncos Garnett.

Trotting—Premium \$300. For stallions that have made the season of 1891 in Virginia and that have been owned in the State since February 1, 1891. Mile heats, three in five, four to enter, three to start. First horse, \$50; second horse, \$75; third horse, \$25.

Entries—Three Tips, c. s., Aca stock farm; Toodles, Jr., b. s., A. C. Fisher, Magnifico, b. s., E. D. Pendleton, Egwood, b. s., H. C. Chamblin, Black Prince, b. s., W. T. Lewis.

Trotting—Premium \$250. For two-year-olds that have been owned in Virginia six months previous to October 1, 1891. Mile heats, two in three, four to enter, three to start. First horse, \$150; second horse, \$75; third horse, \$25.

Entries—Lila, b. m., S. Blanchard; Dash-wood, b. c., James Fletcher; Bald Eagle, or Myrtle, T. M. Hewitt; Zilla B., b. m., Aca stock farm.

Trotting—Premium \$100. Yearlings. Half-mile heats, best two in three, three or more to enter, three to start. First horse, \$50; second horse, \$35; third horse, \$15.

Entries—Tippie, b. f., Aca stock farm; Laura, b. f., Joseph Lassiter; Norfolk Maid, c. f., H. C. Chamblin.

Trotting—Premium \$300. For three-year-olds that have been owned in Virginia six months previous to October 1st. Mile heats, best three in five, four or more to enter, three to start. First horse, \$500; second horse, \$75; third horse, \$25.

Entries—Victor, s. g., C. McCormick; Little Betz, r. m., J. C. Small; Mary F., s. m., W. W. Walcott; Norrie, s. m., A. D. Dorman.

Trotting—Premium \$300. Two-twenty-seven class. Mile heats, three in five, four to enter, three to start. First horse, \$200; second horse, \$75; third horse, \$25.

Entries—Three Tips, c. s., Aca stock farm; Mas Thompson, b. m., T. M. Hewitt; Little Betz or Roy, J. C. Small; Magnifico, b. s., E. D. Pendleton.

In the Courts.
Chancery.—Timothy J. Driscoll qualified yesterday as the executor of the last will and testament of his father, James Driscoll, deceased. The estate is small.

P. F. Winston qualified as administrator of the estate of Miss Mattie Neeson. The estate is valued at \$5,000.

Mrs. P. M. Smith qualified yesterday as receiver of the separate estate of Mrs. Carlotta E. Gwaddin and also as guardian of Miss Rosalie A. Smith, Master Rudolph A. and Miss Mary E. Smith, children of Mr. Isaac T. Smith, deceased.

Judge Leake yesterday entered a number of decrees which, however, were not of any public interest.

Hustings Court.—James B. Austin was tried yesterday before Judge Bernard of Petersburg, on the charge of forgery. He was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for two years.

Lavinia Holmes was charged with malicious assault and was convicted of unlawful assault. She was sent to jail for sixty days and fined one cent.

The trial of Tyler Cosby, who is charged with felony, was postponed until November 10th.

City Circuit Court.—Suit was instituted yesterday by Mary A. Kane against Frances Mackey and Walter Mackey, her husband. Case. Damages, \$500.

Henrico Circuit Court.—The court was yesterday engaged in the trial of the suit of Daniel Webster colored against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. Webster claimed \$1,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received at the Chesapeake and Ohio wharves on December 20, 1890. Messrs. George P. Hughes and R. R. Fauntleroy represented the plaintiff and Mr. Henry Taylor represented the defendant. The jury brought in a conditional verdict, which is that if Judge Wellford is of opinion that Webster is entitled to damages he shall be paid \$500; that if his Honor decides that Webster does not deserve damages none shall be paid him.

Henrico County Court.—In the Circuit Court of Henrico county, Judge Wellford presiding, a jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the damage suit of Daniel Webster against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. The verdict was for \$500.

Property Transfers.
City of Richmond.—Oscar Cranz to Charles Selden, 28 feet on the south side of Main street between Second and Third, \$6,000.
John J. Gude to Joseph A. Gude, 35 feet in 32½ feet on the south side of Byrd street between Ninth and Tenth, \$600.
John J. Gude to Joseph A. Gude, 35 feet in 61 feet on Broad street, northeast corner of Graham, \$3,050.
Stephen Hunter to Charles H. G. Lohmeyer's heirs, 20½ feet on the south side of Broad street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, to correct error in former deed, \$1.

Richmond Perpetual Building. Loan and Trust Company's trustees and William Lovenstein to Dora Lovenstein, 35 feet on Thirteenth street, northeast corner of Leigh, to correct error, \$1.
James Ransom's trustee to J. A. and Philip Remond, 4½ feet on Franklin street, southwest corner of Twenty-first, \$750.
Charles L. Sizer and W. E. Smith to Annet Meyer, 5 feet on the east side of Fourth street between Marshall and Clay, \$1,200.
L. Straube, Emanuel Raab, R. M. Kaab, and their wives to John B. Cary, general partner, an C. E. Wingo, John S. Ellett, James W. Crump, P. A. Sulett and W. Miles Cary, special partners, 11 x 7½ feet on alley between Twelfth and Thirteenth and Cary and Canal streets, \$11,000.
P. P. and Maria L. L. Winston and their children to William A. Townes, 24 feet on the south side of Preston street between Third and Fourth, \$850.
J. B. Winter to Frances G. Townes, 28 feet on the north side of Hill street between St. James and First, \$500.

The National Game.
At Island Park to-morrow afternoon the Giants will make the air warm for the Nationals of Washington. It promises to be a great game—one of the best that will ever take place in this city, and the Richmond-for the past few days have been skipping about the diamond with the frolicsome of kids. They are practicing faithfully, and Michael O'Rourke will be in excellent trim to handle the visitors.

Dr. Wollard's Funeral.
The funeral of the late Dr. A. G. Wollard took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 7 north Sixth street. The services were conducted by Dr. J. B. Newton, and were unusually affecting. A large concourse of friends followed the remains to their last resting place in Hollywood.

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scale faster than the worth. At
\$30 there are COATS at \$25, at

\$25, at \$22.50, at \$2